

BRUTAL MURDER

In East Wholling at an Early Hour this Morning.

WILLIAM MAIER SHOTS HIS WIFE

Inflicting Four Ghastly and Awful Wounds upon her

AND INJURING A CHILD BESIDES.

The Woman Refuses to Kiss him And he begins to Fire while she lies in the Bed.

THE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

The Bloodiest Homicide Seen in Wheeling for Years Occurs in an East Wholling Tenement at 2 o'clock this Morning--A Young and Comely Woman who had Frequent Quarrels with her Husband meets her End in one at Last--Her Sister's Story.

At 2 o'clock this morning William Maier shot and killed his wife, Marie, a young and comely woman, in their bed room in the second story of a small house at 1400 Woods street, and shot her little sister in the right hand.

Four shots were fired, and all of them took effect, one of them first piercing the child's hand and then wounding the woman.

The murderer left the house and hastened down Woods street past Fifteenth, since which time he has not been seen. There is every reason, however, to believe that he has killed himself also.

The only reason for shooting her was that she

REFUSED TO KISS HIM.

Maier is a baker, and is employed at Kilbourne's bakery on Sixteenth street near Jacob Molter's old stand. He is the man who worked for Mrs. Hager at her bakery, and several years ago was sent by her to deposit \$100 in the bank. He pocketed the money and fled, but after it was spent returned, and the case was fixed in some way with Mrs. Hager.

On the 20th of October, 1891, Rev. A. W. Verder, of St. James's German Lutheran church, married him and Marie Yoho. The marriage certificate hung this morning over the mantel in the little room, and it recites that Maier was born in Wirtenberg, and the bride in Woodfield, Monroe county, Ohio.

After they were married they lived for quite a time on Twelfth street. On



THE MURDERED WOMAN AS SHE LAY IN BED, the fifteenth of last month they moved into two humble rooms in the second story of the house at 1400 Woods street. The house was owned by Mrs. Black.

The young couple often quarreled, the neighbors say. The woman who occupies the lower story of the same house said this morning to an INTELLIGENCER reporter that she had had to complain to the landlady of the

NOISE OF QUARRELLING

often heard from the rooms occupied by the Maier couple.

Day before yesterday they had a serious quarrel, and Mrs. Maier left her husband and went to the house of her sister, Mrs. St. Connors, who lives almost exactly opposite on Woods street. They made up, however, and yesterday she returned to live with him, and took with her her little sister, a child of ten or twelve.

Just what happened this morning, leading up to the shooting, cannot yet be told, as the only eye witness, the young sister, was too excited and suffering too much pain to tell much about it. All she would say at 3:15 this morning was:

"THE DIRTY DOG, "he shot her just because she refused to kiss him!"

One of the neighbors heard two shots fired at 2 o'clock. Another said he heard three, and the little girl said there were but three fired, but there are four distinct wounds, and were evidently four shots fired.

One wound is through the biceps of the right arm. One bloody and horrible wound, surrounded by clotted blood, is in the middle of the left cheek. The third is at the right base of the neck, and the fourth, and probably fatal wound, is in the right temple. From this a stream of blood ran across the forehead, making as straight and distinct a mark as if it had been made with a paint brush.

Maier was to have gone to work at 10 o'clock last night. He had not appeared at the bakery at 2 a. m., and Mr. Kilbourne, his employer, went to his house to see what was wrong. There he met George Garrison, a neighbor, who showed him where Maier lived. As they went up the steps they smelt powder, and they immediately became alarmed, and learning that shots had been heard and that

MAIER HAD RUN DOWN STREET, they immediately went and notified the police.

The officers were all looking for Maier this morning, but he had not been caught up to 4 a. m. It was the opinion of those who knew him that he was insane, and in all probability would commit suicide. He took his pistol with him.

When INTELLIGENCER men visited the house at 2:30 a. m., they found Officer

Creighton and Dr. Reed Baird in the room. Dr. Baird has attended them, and he dressed the wound of the young sister. One ball pierced the fleshy part between her forefinger and middle finger, besides nipping off the end of her thumb. She was at Mr. Nesbitt's, on Fourteenth street, east of Woods.

Dr. Baird said Maier had a sort of a wild look in his eyes, like a crazy man. The same thing has been noted by others, also.

The room is not richly furnished, but the furniture is fairly stylish, and all new. The murdered woman was good looking in spite of the hue of death and the ghastly wounds where the balls from her husband's pistol had entered and come out. There were four distinct wounds of entrance and three of exit.

Coroner Phillips was notified of the murder, but at 4 o'clock he had not yet visited the scene. An inquest will doubtless be held this afternoon.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Bill Passes the House--Its Terms Are of the Most Radical Character.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.--A bill held by friends and foes alike to be one of the most important now pending in the American Congress was passed in the house of representatives to-day, after only thirty minutes' debate. This measure, so rapidly rushed through the house, is important not only from an American but an international standpoint, not only because of its interest to the industrial classes throughout the nation, but because it is a nullification of important existing treaties. The bill in question is commonly known as the "Chinese exclusion bill," and was reported by the house committee on foreign affairs and to-day taken up on motion of Mr. Geary, of California. The bill was passed by a vote of 179 yeas to 43 nays.

The bill absolutely prohibits any Chinese, whether or not subjects of China, (excepting diplomatic and consular officers and servants), from entering the United States, and Chinese who may hereafter leave the United States are prohibited to return to this country. It makes liable to arrest upon warrant issued by any justice, judge or United States commissioner, Chinese or persons of Chinese descent entering the United States by crossing its boundary lines, or found unlawfully in the United States, and provides for the punishment of the Chinese by imprisonment not exceeding five years and subsequent removal from the United States to the country whence they came; provided that when they come to the United States from China by way of contiguous foreign territory they shall be returned to China. The act applies to subjects of China and all Chinese, even if subjects of any other foreign power. A proviso permits the secretary of the treasury to admit Chinese other than laborers or artisans to temporarily visit the United States under such rules as he may prescribe. The last clause repeals all acts inconsistent with this act.

RHODE ISLAND CAMPAIGN

Closed by the Republicans--Secretary Tracy at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.--The Democratic state campaign reached its climax in ex-President Cleveland's speech and reception Saturday night. The climax of the Republican campaign came to-night in the dinner given to secretary of the navy, Benj. F. Tracy, by the Young Men's Republican Club of Providence. Infantry Hall was filled with the largest company of diners in the club's history, covers being laid for 1,140.

When the guest of the evening arrived he received a hearty greeting. He then spoke in part as follows: "There is no man in the senate to-day who holds a higher place than Nelson W. Aldrich, and his loss to that body would be a loss not only to the state, but to the nation.

"That the issue of the coming presidential election will be largely influenced by the judgment which the century shall finally pronounce upon the President and his administration cannot be doubted."

Mr. Tracy next referred to the various questions that had come before the present administration for settlement, including the Samoan, the Chilean, the Italian and Bering sea problems, and the able manner in which they were handled, by the present administration.

REPUBLICAN GAINS

Throughout Northern Ohio in the Township Elections.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.--The election here to-day was for director of education, seven members of the school council, two justices of the peace and ten members of the city council.

At midnight, with but twenty-five out of 130 precincts to hear from, the Republican plurality has reached 1,109 and it will probably go higher than that. This is a big Republican gain over last fall, when McKinley lost the city.

Returns from other northern Ohio towns show some Republican gains. In most places party lines were forgotten in the contest over local issues.

Michigan Election.

DETROIT, MICH., April 4.--The new election law which was adopted by the last legislature, and which was used for the first time to-day in this state, seems to have met with universal approval. Returns received by the Tribune indicate that out of twenty-eight cities thus far reporting seventeen went Republican. The Free Press reports indicate that the gains of one party will offset those made by the other.

Cincinnati Goes Republican.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.--The only candidates voted for by the whole city to-day was for the office of judge of the supreme court. F. W. Moore, Republican, was elected judge by 4,800 over Lowry Jackson, Democrat. The Republicans elected ten out of fifteen members of the board of legislation and eleven out of fifteen to the board of education.

Columbus Republicans.

COLUMBUS, O., April 4.--The head of the Republican city ticket had the support of the Democratic organization in the municipal election and received a majority of about 2,700. The balance of the Republican ticket was elected by the usual majority of 4 to 600. Reports from surrounding towns indicate Republican gains.

SENSATION IN MADRID.

Attempt to Blow up the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

MADRID, April 4.--Great excitement was caused here to-day by the discovery of an anarchist plot to blow up the chamber of deputies. The leaders of the conspirators arrived here within the past month. The civil governor had received information that two anarchists were conspiring with a number of Spanish anarchists to blow up the public buildings and the suspects were accordingly watched. The project against the chamber of deputies was arranged to come off on Saturday, a Frenchman named Deyal and a Portuguese named Feirriha, intending to conceal a couple of bombs under the seats in the public gallery and then to leave before the bombs exploded. Feirriha, however, was taken ill and the attempt was postponed until to-day at 4 p. m.

Both conspirators left their houses, each carrying under his arm a small parcel in the shape of a bottle wrapped in a newspaper. The police shadowed them and kept them in sight until they reached the cortes building, where both were seen to station themselves before the door leading to the chamber of deputies, by which the president of the senate, Premier Canovas De Castelo, usually enters. The police then decided it was time to act and they at once proceeded to arrest the plotters. Both were immediately handcuffed. When searched they were found to have in their possession conical bombs enclosed in cast iron cases eight inches long by three broad. The bombs have not been carefully examined as yet, but they appear to be loaded with enough dynamite to blow up the whole cortes.

APPROACHING STORMS.

Tornadoes, Cyclones and Blizzards in the West.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 4.--A storm of great intensity prevailed late last night in Kansas and western Missouri, the details of which are only just being received. So far as advices indicate the storm was not so severe as that of last week, but the telegraph lines in both states have been seriously damaged and reports are not obtainable from all points where the storm is known to have raged.

The storm was of a different character in almost every place heard from. Cherryvale, Kansas, it was a tornado. One mile east of the town the wind destroyed six houses, and two people were killed. At Burlington, Kansas, the disturbance took the form of a hail storm, breaking window lights and doing much damage to fruit trees.

At Fort Scott, Kansas, many roofs were blown away, stables demolished and outhouses blown down. In this city the wind almost blew a hurricane during the entire afternoon, but there was no cyclone and the damage done was very slight.

Blizzards in the Dakotas.

ST. PAUL, April 4.--Specials from the northwest tell of a big rain and snow storm, the latter prevailing with terrific force in the Dakotas even approaching a blizzard in some sections. Devil's Lake reports a full fledged blizzard, while Redfield, down in South Dakota, telegraphs at 6 o'clock to-night that a genuine blizzard has been raging since noon and growing worse. At Huron snow during the day scattered among a great deal of rain, nearly three inches having fallen.

Wiped Out by a Cyclone.

FAIRFIELD, ILL., April 4.--A report has just reached here that the town of Barnhill, seven miles south of this place, was entirely wiped out by a cyclone this afternoon. It is thought no one was fatally injured, though several were said to be badly hurt. No further particulars have been received. Later to-night a report was received that but three houses were left standing in Barnhill.

Blizzard in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., April 4.--Reports from Eastern Colorado show that a second blizzard is raging. The Burlington railroad is blocked with snow between Curtis and Sterling, but it is expected that the road will be cleared at a late hour to-night.

The "Tribuna" Talks Up.

ROME, April 4.--The Tribune, referring to the offer of \$20,000 reported to have been made by the United States government in connection with the dispute growing out of the massacre of Italians in New Orleans, advises the Italian government to reject the offer if it be accompanied by the reservation that the money is given as a mark of friendship for Italy. A denial of liability, says the Tribune, will make the offer an act of degrading charity. Semi-official papers deny the report that an offer has been made, but they deny it in terms that lead to the belief that the denial relates to the form and not the substance of the report.

Against Tammany.

NEW YORK, April 4.--The certificate of incorporation of the city club of New York, was filed to-day in the office of the county clerk. It is stated in the articles of incorporation that the purpose of the organization is to secure an honest and efficient administration of city affairs, severing municipal from national politics and securing the election of fit persons to city offices.

Dynamite Plot in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 4.--Two dynamite cartridges exploded to-day in front of the house of a foreman of a mine at Seraing, five miles south of Liege. It is believed they were placed there by some one who had a grudge against the foreman. The house was considerably damaged but no one was injured.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair Wednesday in Ohio and West Virginia, colder by Tuesday night; south gales; severe local storms in northern Ohio Tuesday afternoon.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 65
9 a. m. 65
11 a. m. 65
1 p. m. 65
3 p. m. 65
5 p. m. 65
7 p. m. 65
9 p. m. 65
Weather--Fair.

TARIFF AND SILVER

The Two Great Issues of the Presidential Campaign.

SPRINGER CLOSES THE FREE WOOL

Debate in the House, Making the Best of a Bad Case.

MORGAN STARTS THE SILVER BALL

To Rolling in the Senate and Takes Occasion to Discuss the Attitude of Democratic Presidential Candidates with Reference to the Question--A Tilt Between the Alabama Senator and Mr. Sherman, in which the Latter Gets in Some Telling Points--Springer's First Appearance in the House Since His Illness the Occasion of an Ovation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.--It is not often the lot of man to receive the generous ovation that the house of representatives to-day extended to Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee. The welcome which greeted this man, who has been so near the jaws of death, was all the more significant because it was a non-partisan one.

When Mr. Springer entered the house at two o'clock the house burst into one great spontaneous outburst of applause, and when he took his seat the members commenced to file up the aisle to grasp him by the hand and welcome him to the house. Politics were forgotten for a few brief minutes, and as Congressman Dingley, Burrows, Hoskins and other vigorous campaigners of the Republican side crossed over and were followed by dozens of their colleagues, the smile of the Illinois leader was slightly dimmed by misty tears of gratitude as he grasped their extended hands.

When order was once more resumed Mr. Springer announced that his health would not permit him to speak but that his distinguished friend from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, would read his address for him. The speech, in part, was as follows:

MR. NORTH'S REPORT.

MR. S. N. D. North, who is not only the special agent of the census office in charge of statistics of wool manufactures, but also the secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, whose principal office is at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee on ways and means, in which he states as follows: "I may add that the grade of Australian wool which most clearly corresponds to the Ohio washed fleece wool is the Port Phillip fleece, and this is the line of quotations which should be studied to ascertain the relative London and Boston prices of wool at any given time."

There was transmitted with this letter a diagram published by said association which showed these prices by marks. This was not deemed satisfactory, and on the 12th of February, 1892, the chairman of the committee of ways and means wrote Mr. North, requesting him to furnish a table compiled from the diagram and previously forwarded, showing in parallel columns the average Boston prices of Ohio medium washed fleeces and the average London prices for corresponding date of Port Phillip fleeces from 1868 to 1891. To this letter Mr. North replied, under date of February 15 last, in which a table of Messrs. Maugher and Avery, of Boston, was furnished, with this statement, that "the Port Phillip fleece is a washed wool, as is also the Ohio fleece quoted. The chairman of the committee requested an expert of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department to compute the annual average price of said wools by the table, and also the average annual price for twenty-three years, omitting the years 1871 and 1872, with the following result:

Average annual price of wool for the twenty-five years: Ohio 41.48 cents; Port Phillip 41.04 cents; difference in favor of American wool .44 cent.

Average annual price of wool for twenty-three years, omitting 1871-72: Ohio 40.29 cents; Port Phillip 40.52 cents; difference in favor of foreign wools .23 cent.

The reason for making a computation leaving out the years 1871 and '72 is as follows:

In the bulletin of the national association of wool manufacturers of December 1891, appears an article by Mr. Charles S. Avery, of the firm of Maugher & Avery, entitled, "Twenty-five years of the world's wool markets," which concisely recites for each year of the past twenty-five years the causes of the fluctuations as reported in contemporaneous wool circles and the records of that firm. Under the head of 1871 Mr. Avery says:

July--Great falling off in the clip of the United States.

October--Speculation in wool and woolsens.

December--Fabulous profits realized by speculators.

Under the head 1872:

January--Wild speculation in wools of all kinds.

February--Prices advancing.

March--Wools contracted for on the sheep's back in Ohio and Michigan at sixty-five to seventy cents per pound.

These quotations from Mr. Avery's article explain the unsettled and speculative character of the wool market for the years 1871 and 1872, and render them unfit for comparison as a normal condition of the market. Hence an annual average price of wool for twenty-three years was computed, omitting the years 1871 and 1872, with the result above stated, namely: Ohio in Boston 40.26, Port-Phillips in London 40.52, showing a difference of foreign wool of 26 or a little over one-quarter of a cent a pound.

izing the figures furnished him for a purpose foreign to which they were compiled." He further stated "the table was not intended to show relative cost, but simply relative fluctuations in price, which is a very different thing."

Mr. North having inadvertently "let the cat out of the bag," as it were, by furnishing the committee on ways and means with tables true in every detail, but the meaning of which he did not then comprehend, now endeavors to retract or explain away the true meaning of the table. In this he has utterly failed.

I call the attention of this house and of the country to the article published in the December number of the Bulletin, a periodical published quarterly by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of which Mr. North is himself the editor, and therefore the author of the article from which I am able to quote. On page 362 of that number, he proceeds to explain the diagram, a copy of which he first sent to the committee as follows:

"The purpose of this diagram is to demonstrate the truth of the proposition elaborated in the last number of the Bulletin that the price of wool in the United States varies in sympathy with the price of wool in the markets of the world; that its value here is determined, primarily, by its value in those markets; and that in order to correctly interpret its rise and fall, we must be in possession of all the facts regarding the general business conditions in this and other countries, and particularly to conditions surrounding the wool manufacture."

This is precisely the position taken by our committee in the extract heretofore quoted and published on pages 20 and 21 of the committee's report. It is not the tariff that controls the price of American wool; it is the value of wool in the world's market.

WHAT CONTROLS PRICES.

In the Bulletin of the national association of wool growers for the quarter ending September, 1891, there appears an editorial doubtless furnished by Mr. North, in which he says:

"The sympathy of markets is world wide, and the law of supply and demand penetrates everywhere, as surely as water seeks its level. The tariff permits us to largely control our own market; but even when controlling it, we must accept values that are beyond our control."

Here Mr. North admits that the tariff on wool permits us "to largely control our own market." In this statement Mr. North inadvertently gives away his case. The American wool merchants do control the home market and the price which the farmer gets is largely controlled by them, always having in view the fact that they must also accept values that are beyond their control.

Mr. North further states on page 257 of the same bulletin, as follows: "The foreign wools imported do not represent an equal number of pounds of domestic wool displaced, but increase the market for domestic wool."

If the foreign wool increases the market for domestic wool, why not let it come in without attempting to keep it out by a tariff of eleven cents a pound in the grease, twenty-two cents a pound washed, and thirty-two cents a pound scoured.

It should be remarked in this connection that the word "Ohio" applied to wools is not limited to wools grown in that state, but to all wools of like grade in the United States.

In May, 1872, the price of Ohio medium, as appears by the table printed on page 41 of the committee's report, reached 70 cents in gold and the price of Port Phillip fleeces in London was only 47 cents, a difference of 23 cents in favor of Ohio wool. This is the only time since the wool tariff of 1890 at which the American producer realized the protection to which he was entitled, if protection actually protects in this case.

Mr. North, on page 258 of the same article, gives the following encouragement to the American wool growers: "There is, therefore, nothing in the situation which need alarm or discourage the American wool grower. He must learn to be satisfied with a small profit on his wool."

This may be consoling to the American wool grower. He must, under a high protective tariff, expect smaller profits on his wool. If, however, he would only realize that protection does not protect him, that he does not get as much for his wool under high protection as he would get without it, he need not be content with smaller profits on his wool. Foreign wools, as Mr. North truly states, "will not displace an equal number of pounds of domestic wool, but will increase the market therefor. An increased demand will produce an increased price."

The pending bill is in the interest of the wool grower as well as the wool manufacturer, but it is especially in the interest of the American consumer. If the report of your committee is carefully considered it will be seen that the experience of the last quarter of a century of high protective tariff on wool and high protective tariffs on woolen goods has been disastrous to the wool grower, disastrous to the wool manufacturer and disastrous to the American consumers.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF WOOL GOODS.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to the fact that the placing of raw sugar on the free list and the corresponding reduction of the duty on refined sugar by the act of October 1, 1890, caused an increased consumption of sugar to the amount of 23.96 per centum during the year 1891, the first year after its passage.

The passage of the pending bill will have a similar effect. It will cause increased consumption of woolen goods to an equal amount. Such an increase in the consumption of woolen goods would, during the first year after its passage, cause a demand for 507 more woolen establishments and cause the 271 establishments which were idle during 1890 to be started up again.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

A Tilt Between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Sherman--The Silver Question up Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.--The expectation of an interesting discussion on the silver question based upon Mr. Morgan's resolution instructing the committee on finance to examine and report upon certain phases of the subject seemed to have no particular attractive power on the general public, for the galleries had even less than the usual number of spectators when the session of the day began. There was a fair attendance of senators.

The Vice President having laid before the senate Mr. Morgan's silver resolu-

tions, that senator expressed his willingness to let them go over until to-morrow so as not to stand in the way of the Indian appropriation bill, on condition, however, that he should be allowed to call them up to-morrow and to address the senate.

Mr. Sherman remarked that under the rules of the senate the senator might call up his resolution and discuss it, but that when the discussion was interrupted at 2 o'clock the resolutions would have to go on the calendar, and could then only be taken up on motion. That was the rule, and if the senator from Alabama asked that by unanimous consent the resolution should stand in the way of another motion in the business for so long as any senator desired to speak on the profligate topic of silver, he had respectfully to object.

Mr. Morgan--I most respectfully object to your taking me off the floor, so as to get your bill before the senate (a bill which Mr. Sherman had asked to have taken from the calendar and acted on for a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye).

Mr. Sherman--The bill which I ask the senate to take up is one to which there is no objection.

Mr. Stewart--I object to your cutting off the discussion on the silver question.

Mr. Dawes--I do not desire to stand in the way of the universal courtesy of the senate. Therefore, if the gentleman from Alabama desires to go on with the discussion of his conclusion now, I will not interpose the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Morgan criticised the silver act of 1890, and Mr. Sherman remarked that there was not the slightest doubt as to what was meant by the act of 1890.

Mr. Morgan--I know that when the conference committee made its report I rose and wanted to know what we were doing, but I was told that I must not inquire into the secret performances of the committee. What lingering reservation the senator from Ohio, who made the conference report, may have had for the purpose of qualifying it, I do not know. All I can say is that there is not a man of ordinary common sense in the United States who would not believe that it was the purpose of Congress that the two metals should be kept in parity in their circulating form.

Mr. Sherman--Undoubtedly. The language of the law is so plain that I don't see how anybody can doubt it. It declares that the government of the United States will maintain the parity of gold and silver coin.

Mr. Stewart--Oh, no, gold and silver metals.

Mr. Sherman--Well, gold and silver metals.

Mr. Teller--Very different things.

Mr. Sherman--They are not different. The act also provides that for every dollar certificate issued there shall be behind it a dollar's worth of silver, and that the secretary of the treasury shall not coin this silver into dollars except as they are needed.

Mr. Morgan--That clause is not in the law, by expression or intendment or inference, or the guess of any man, although it may have been understood by the senator from Ohio.

Mr. Sherman--I understood it.

Mr. Morgan--You may have understood it.

The colloquy between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Sherman continued at some length.

Mr. Morgan in the further course of his argument remarked incidentally that one of the consequences of the defeat of free silver legislation would be the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. George interposed the remark that he had his doubts about that. He also referred to Mr. Sherman as being in the lead of a large faction of the Democratic party of the United States as well as of the Republican party. Mr. Morgan referred to Mr. Cleveland as having come to the Presidency with a sort of a Wall street congestive chill upon him, as commencing to prophesy and prophesy evil; and as throwing the whole weight of his administration against silver, beginning with a letter which he addressed to members of Congress before his inauguration, in which he begged them by all the saints in the calendar to suppress and destroy silver coinage. He brought up the charge that Mr. Sherman was responsible for the demonetization of silver in 1873, but Mr. Sherman was probably not in the chamber at the time. At all events he held no intention to this so often repeated and so often denied charge.

If, continued Mr. Morgan, senators could only forget Cleveland and Hill and Carlisle and Cullum and Allison and other great and good men who are aspiring to the presidency of the United States, and the honorable senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) if he had not discarded all such pretensions--if senators would discard their friendliness for these aspirants and would come together and look their hands on the silver question and do all that wisdom and a devoted love for their country suggested, there would be no more trouble about the silver question. Then the senator from Ohio would have a right to rejoice contrary to his will at being led up to such a high position.

As soon as Mr. Morgan resumed his seat Mr. Sherman rose and said he did not intend to enter on the discussion of the silver question, but he wished to have the sense of the senate whether senators were to have a silver debate, and in order to have that question settled definitely he proposed to move to lay the question on the table.

Mr. Teller--The senator can take every advantage of usage.

Mr. Sherman--I don't propose to take advantage.

Mr. Allison asked the Vice President, as a point of order, whether the resolutions had not passed from the consideration of the senate and had not gone to the calendar at 2 o'clock, the senator from Alabama having been allowed by courtesy to proceed with his remarks.

The Vice President said under the rules the resolutions had gone to the calendar.

Mr. Sherman--Then they can't be taken up except on motion.

Mr. Teller said he wanted to say to the senator from Ohio who, being flushed, perhaps, with the victory apparently achieved in the house against silver, seemed to think he could down a debate in the senate on that subject, that under the rules of the senate they would be held in spite of the senator from Ohio, who appeared to be so anxious to stifle debate.